(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2181.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1788.

BENGAL, *(East-Indies.)*

TIPPOO has declared war againſt the king of Travencore, our ally; and if we muſt aſſiſt him, Tippoo, we expect, will bring the French on his part.

A private letter from Madras to this place mentions, "That general Sir Archibald Campbell, not having received any ſatisfactory anſwer reſpecting the armaments of Tippoo, has iſſued orders for the troops to be encamped after the monſoon, and that 10,000 men ſhall be in readineſs as a detachment to watch the motions of Tippoo's army.

"A new foundery for printing types has been lately eſtabliſhed here, at which they caſt letters in the Perſian and Gentoo, as well as European characters."

PETERSBURGH, *July* 11.

It was on the 7th that count d'Apraxin arrived from the army with the firſt news of the victory over the captain pacha. The empreſs, as a mark of her joy, invited him to dine at the table with her, and preſented him with a gold ſnuff-box, of the value of 1500 roubles, with 500 ducats in money. Two days before her majeſty had ſent the order of St. George, of the 2d claſs, to the prince Naſſau, and that of St. Anne, to rear admiral Paul Jones, as a mark of her recompence for their valour in the firſt action on the 18th of June.

War having been declared againſt Sweden who has commenced hoſtilities by the ſiege of Nyſlot, the grand duke of Ruſſia is on the point of departing for the army in Finland, of which his royal highneſs is to have the chief command in perſon; his horſes went away three days ago. The ſquadron under vice-admiral Greig ſailed on the 7th from the road of Cronſtadt, and anchored off Craſna Gorka, with 6000 troops on board. The ſhips which are to cruiſe in the Baltic have joined him, and the whole fleet conſiſts of 17 ſhips of the line, 13 or 14 frigates, beſides a number of armed ſhips, making in the whole 60 ſail.

VIENNA, *July* 17.

The paca of Scutari having bravely ſuſtained a ſiege of five months againſt the Turks, and defeated them in the end, he received from the imperial court a number of preſents, conſiſting of ſuch articles as he and his garriſon ſtood moſt in need of. Two officers, and an agent who carried the preſent, were entertained by him for ſix weeks with the utmoſt hoſpitality. They were high in the praiſe of his generoſity, honour, and politeneſs; and having taken their leave with much apparent cordiality on both ſides, were ſoully murdered on the borders of the lake of Scutari by the ſoldiers of the pacha, who were ſent under the pretence of protecting them.

The juncture was favourable, and by this act of cruelty he procured from the grand vizier that pardon which in the month of February he was in a condition boldly to refuſe.

July 23. We have received freſh letters from Cherſon, bearing date the 4th inſtant, by which the news of the defeat of the Ottoman fleet in the Black Sea is confirmed, with this additional circumſtance, that the day after the action, rear admiral Paul Jones went in purſuit of the veſſels that had fled towards Varna, in the neighbourhood of which he came up with them, and took two more ſail, on board one of which was the captain pacha, who is ſaid to be deſperately wounded.

Diſpatches are received from our head-quarters, dated 18th inſtant, with intelligence that the Turkiſh corps, employed in eſcorting the new hoſpodar of Moldavia to Jaſſy, has been entirely defeated by the combined corps, commanded by the generals d'Elmot and d'Fabri.

COPENHAGEN, *July* 26.

The court of Ruſſia having applied to this kingdom for the ſuccours ſtipulated by the treaty of 1781, it is affirmed, that our fleet will immediately join that of the empreſs. In conſequence whereof, it is ſaid that the prince royal will ſhorten his journey, but that the prince of Heſſe will ſtill remain in Norway. Two more regiments have been ordered to Helſingfors and Cronenburgh. Three Swediſh frigates, of 24 guns each, have ſailled from Gottenburg for the Black Sea. The Ruſſian vice-admiral Van Deſſen is arrived off this port with three ſhips of 100 guns, and is daily expected to be joined by five other veſſels from Archangel.

BERLIN, *July* 26.

By the ordinary poſt of yeſterday we have received accounts that the Swediſh fleet keeps the port of Cronſtadt blocked up, and that the empreſs has left Peterſburgh. If this is confirmed we may expect to receive ſome accounts of importance in the courſe of a few days.

Aug. 2. Laſt Sunday the ſecretary of ſtate, count Hertzberg, ſet off for Potſdam in conſequence of a meſſage from the king. The Daniſh charge d'affaires was there alſo, and after the meeting a large packet of diſpatches was ſent to Peterſburgh, from which it is ſuppoſed that ſome propoſals of accommodation have been made to the belligerent northern powers. Inſtructions have alſo been ſent to the generals in Stettin, Pruſſia, Guelderland and Koninſburgh. It is ſaid that a Pruſſian army of obſervation will be formed on the frontiers of Poland, which ſeems in the preſent ſituation of affairs to be neceſſary.

WARSAW, *July* 16.

What we have for ſome time foreſeen, but dreaded, is this day fully confirmed to us.—The compte de Nolken has been treated in the ſame cavalier manner at the court of Peterſburgh, that the Ruſſian envoy was at the court of Stockholm. The Swediſh miniſter had but 18 hours allowed him to make his departure; and hardly had we received this intelligence when news arrived that hoſtilities had actually commenced upon the confines of both Pruſſian and Swediſh Finland.—The ſword is drawn, and *when* it will be ſheathed, Heaven alone can tell.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 2.

The captain pacha, previous to the ſailing of the Turkiſh fleet from Conſtantinople, ſent for the captains of his fleet, and addreſſed them in theſe words: "You know from whence I came, and what I have done in my life-time. A new field of glory now opens, and affords us an opportunity of riſking our lives for the honour of our country, our religion and our ſultan. To accompliſh this ſacred duty, I ſeparate myſelf from what I hold moſt dear. I have freed all my ſlaves, rewarded them according to their merit, and paid them what I owed them. I have taken the laſt farewel of my wife, and devote myſelf to this important buſineſs, firmly reſolved to conquer or die. Should I ever return, it will be a ſignal mark of God's favour in prolonging my life, that I may die content, and with glory. This is my fixed reſolution. And I have aſſembled you, who have always been my faithful companions, to exhort and command you to follow my example in this critical juncture. If any of you are afraid, and have not the courage ſo neceſſary in the expedition I am going upon, let him avow it openly, without fear of offending me, and I promiſe to diſmiſs him; but thoſe on the contrary, who fail at the time of action in the execution of my orders, muſt not think of excuſing themſelves by vague pretexts, or the diſobedience of their men; for I ſwear by Mahomet, and the life of the ſultan, that I will put them and their men to death; but they who acquit themſelves of their duty courageouſly, ſhall be nobly recompenſed. Thoſe who will follow me on theſe conditions, riſe and ſwear fidelity and obedience to me." Upon which all the captains riſing up, ſwore to conquer or die with the grand admiral, who ſaid to them, "I acknowledge you all as my dear and faithful companions; return immediately to your reſpective ſhips, aſſemble your men, and communicate to them what I have ſaid, make them take the oath, and prepare to ſail to-morrow."

Aug. 7. A conſiderable quantity of ſtores is now ſhipping in the river, on government account, for Halifax and Quebec, in North-America.

Aug. 9. The captain of a Ruſſian ſhip of war, finding himſelf in the middle of the Turkiſh fleet, and unable to make his eſcape, went down himſelf into the powder magazine, and blew up his ſhip. Three of the crew only were ſaved, who would have oppoſed this raſhneſs, but the captain abſolutely declared he would rather periſh than ſuffer his ſhip to be taken.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, July 14.

"A large Ruſſian armed ſhip, bound to Trieſte, was lately taken by an Algerine frigate, about eight leagues from that port, after a fierce engagement of two hours and twenty minutes, and brought into Algiers; the captain of the pirate, with his ſecond, were both killed in the conflict, and a great number of men deſtroyed of both ſides."

EXETER, *September* 27.

In one of our former papers we gave our readers an account of a man's ſelling his wife, we have now an opportunity of giving them the account of an affair of a more humourous and ſingular nature, that of a woman's ſelling her huſband. The noted col. H——, an abſentee from this ſtate, now reſident at Nova Scotia, contracted an intimacy with a handſome young widow of fortune there, who, after frequent and mutual interviews, alienated from his wife that ſhare of his heart to which ſhe had an undoubted right.

His wife, piqued and mortified at the neglect with which ſhe found herſelf treated by his frequent nocturnal deſertions, began to ſuſpect all was not right, and gave a looſe to thoſe ſtratagems ſo natural to the ſex, when excited by jealouſy. By unremitted exertions ſhe at laſt found out the object that had cauſed her ſo much uneaſineſs, and the retreat of her enamoured ſpouſe. One evening while her huſband was abſent, in the paroxiſm of her frenzy, ſhe repaired to the houſe of her envied rival, furiouſly entered it and demanded of the young widow, where her huſband was, a low liv'd worthleſs fellow.—"He is not a worthleſs fellow," exclaimed the widow, "but ſeducingly lovely—a worthy clever man." Here a lengthy debate enſued, in which the irritated wife intimated that, unleſs he conducted better, ſhe would diſpoſe of him.—"What will you ſell him for," demanded the rival widow?—"For a guinea per pound," replied the injured wife.—"Tis a bargain," ſaid the widow, "I agree to your demand." Accordingly the colonel was produced, and after ſome converſation between the parties he acquieſced in the traffic. The preliminaries being agreed upon, the colonel was accordingly thrown into the ſcales, and his weight was found to be two hundred and forty pounds.—The widow, not at all diſcouraged by the colonel's bulk, immediately paid the money, in conſequence of which we hear a ſeparation took place; the widow paying her two hundred and forty guineas, and the gallant colonel, in conſideration of the paſt ſervices of his wife, gave her three hundred pounds more, as a compenſation for the injury ſhe had received from her new rival, and the infidelity of her huſband.

NEW-LONDON, *October* 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Muſkingum, to his friend in Lyme, dated Auguſt 18, 1788.

"The ſoil in this country is of a reddiſh brown, very ſimilar to that of Middletown, in Connecticut. Stones are ſo ſcarce here, that we think it much the cheapeſt to make brick, and accordingly we have a kiln making of 60,000; theſe will all be wanted this fall for chimnies. The clay has been tried, and found to be very good. What ſtone we have lie in quarries, and are moſtly like thoſe of Middletown, ſome are fine for grindſtones. We have a ſufficiency of good lime-ſtone. The hunters, the Indians, and all who have travelled back into the country tell us, that after we get twelve or fifteen miles from the river, we ſhall come to a level country, with a very rich ſoil, and I think beyond all diſpute, it is the caſe, as it appears by what I have tried on the river. I planted corn here the 20th of June, which flouriſhes exceeding well, and I believe is as high as any I ever ſaw; it is now about two months ſince planted, and will meaſure fifteen feet in height. I think this to be an exceeding good country of land, and will produce very luxuriantly: I am not aſhamed to recommend it to you, or any friend I have; and not only ſo, but in friendly advice could wiſh them to come and ſettle, for in a ſhort time, we, or any one, can go on a good farm. I think there is every appearance that the enſuing treaty will bring about a general peace. There is a conſiderable number of Indians here now, and of ſeveral nations; numbers more from the different tribes expected in ſhortly. I hear of 300 at Fort-Pitt, from the North Senecas, and others who are coming down ſoon."

NEW-YORK, *October* 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Marietta, to his friend in Maſſachuſetts, dated 8th September, 1788.

"Perfect peace has hitherto attended us, nor have we great reaſon to apprehend ourſelves in danger; but the fear of the natives, enhanced by every poſſible falſe repreſentation which the ſettlers on the frontiers of Pennſylvania and Virginia can make, have in ſome meaſure retarded our ſettlement, and halted a conſiderable number of families in their vicinity, until they can get more ſatisfactory information, however they begin to gain ſpirits and are purſuing their journey;—ſeveral families have juſt arrived, and as many as forty more are expected in the courſe of this autumn. Several perſons have returned home to bring on their families, which renders our ſettlement in reſpect to numbers fluctuating, but we have generally from 200 to 500 men.

"With reſpect to the land in this country, I ſhall only ſay, that it anſwers my moſt ſanguine expectations, and in point of ſituation, health and fertility, I believe is exceeded by no country on earth.

"An accurate ſurvey of the ancient ruins within the limits of our city has been made, in preſence of the governor, judges, directors of the company, and a number of other gentlemen, that we may be able to aſcertain all the facts reſpecting them; in the courſe of this ſurvey, we had ſeveral of the large trees on the parapet of thoſe works cut down, and have examined their ages by the rings or grains from the heart to the ſurface, computing each grain to be a year's growth. We found one tree to have ſtood 443 years, another 289, ſituated ſo as to leave no doubt of their having began to grow ſince thoſe works were abandoned. We find the perpendicular height of the walls of this covert to be at this time 20 feet, and the baſe 39, the width 12 rods."

PITTSBURG, *September* 20.

By the laſt account from Muſkingum we learn, that captain Brant, with a large party of Indians, was hourly expected there to attend the treaty.

The new ſettlement forming on the Muſkingum by the New-England emigrants, we are happy to hear, increaſes very rapidly. Several commodious houſes

are already built, and a number of cabins erected for temporary habitations; they have raised a large and bountiful crop of corn, and will in a short time live very comfortable and happy.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 20.

On Wednesday last arrived at New-York the Anthony, captain Pooler, from Petersburgh in Russia. He left Cronstadt the 2d of August, and on his passage down the Gulf of Finland, on the 4th of August passed through the Russian fleet, which was at anchor under the island of Zuichar, consisting of 35 vessels, 21 of which were of the line, under the command of admiral Greig; and on the 5th of August he fell in with a squadron of Swedish men of war, consisting of four ships of the line and one frigate, which appeared to him to be fresh ships, and from their course he supposed were going to join the Swedish fleet then in port on the coast of Finland.

Captain Pooler confirms the accounts we have had of the action that took place on the 17th of July, and saw at Cronstadt the Swedish ship Gustavus of 74 guns, which had been taken in that engagement. The Russians also lost a ship of the line, besides having several ships very much shattered; two 74's in particular were obliged to go to Cronstadt to repair; one of them commanded by capt. Elphinstone, an English officer, who during the late war commanded a ship on our coast.

From all accounts that could be collected, it appears to have been a well fought battle, in which the commanders on both sides have distinguished themselves. The Swedish vice-admiral, compte Wachmeister, who was unfortunately taken, is particularly spoken of as a brave and skilful officer, and whose ship was most astonishingly defended.

About the 9th of August, three Russian three deckers and a frigate landed their marines on the Swedish coast near Elsingburgh, which is almost opposite Elsineur, where they burned a small fishing town. This squadron he understood was bound to the Mediterranean, where they were to join the Portuguese fleet, which are to co-operate against the Turks.

Three Russian ships of 74 guns each were nearly ready for launching when captain Pooler left Cronstadt. He also confirms the account of an engagement in the Black Sea, in which the Turks lost 8 ships of the line, six being burnt, and two taken.

The empress was at Petersburgh, and had not gone to Novogorod, as had been asserted in the foreign papers; nor was she under any apprehension from the forces of Sweden.

Considering the situation and equality of the two fleets of Russia and Sweden, another engagement may be expected.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.) October* 2.

On Sunday last arrived here the ship British Queen, from Glasgow, with several passengers; among whom there is a very decent and respectable old couple, who brought with them considerable property, and eleven of their sons and daughters; seven of whom are tradesmen and farmers, the rest are young, but in the bloom of health. It seems, what induced this venerable adventurer to come to this part of the world, especially in so advanced a period of his life, was the oppressive conduct of an unfeeling landlord, who, when the lease of his farm expired, endeavoured to extort much more for a renewal of his lease, than in all probability the united exertions of himself and family could earn.

ALEXANDRIA, *October* 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in this town, dated August 8, 1788.

"The present serves only to inform thee, that information is this day received, that it is determined in the privy council, for the fifteen cargoes of American wheat now here, not to be admitted to entry, but to recommend it to the treasury to purchase them, which we have no doubt will be done.—No regulations for the future are yet concluded on.—It seems probable that wheat, from New-York, may continue to be admitted as heretofore, *if found free from infection*; but to this last circumstance too much attention cannot be given.—From Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, it will be adviseable to send only flour, and to decline shipping wheat for Britain, until a permanent regulation be adopted."

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 30.

COPIES of the ONONDAGO and ONEIDA DEEDS of CESSION.

At a treaty held at Fort Schuyler, formerly called Fort Stanwix, in the state of New-York, by his excellency George Clinton, governor of the said state, and William Floyd, Ezra L'Hommedieu, Richard Varick, Samuel Jones, Egbert Benson and Peter Gansevoort, jun. (commissioners authorised for that purpose, by and on behalf of the people of the state of New-York) with the tribe or nation of Indians, called the ONONDAGOES;—it is, on the 12th day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, covenanted and concluded as follows:

1st. THE Onondagoes do cede and grant all their lands to the people of the state of New-York for ever.

2d. The Onondagoes shall, of the said ceded lands, hold to themselves and their posterity for ever, for their own use and cultivation, but not to be sold, leased, or in any other manner alienated or disposed of to others—all that tract of land, beginning at the southerly end of the Salt Lake, at the place where the river or stream, on which the Onondagoes now have their village, empties into the said Lake, and runs from the said place of beginning east, three miles; thence southerly, according to the general course of the said river, until it shall intersect a line, running east and west, at the distance of three miles south from the said village; thence from the said point of intersection west nine miles; thence northerly, parallel to the first course above mentioned, until an east line will strike the place of beginning, and thence east to the said place of beginning.

3d. The Onondagoes and their posterity for ever, shall enjoy the free right of hunting in every part of the said ceded lands, and of fishing in all the waters within the same.

4th. The Salt Lake, and the lands for one mile around the same, shall for ever remain for the common benefit of the state of New-York, and of the Onondagoes and their posterity, for the purpose of making salt, and shall not be granted or in anywise disposed of for other purposes.

5th. In consideration of the said cession and grant, the people of the state of New-York do, at this treaty, pay to the Onondagoes one thousand French crowns in money, and two hundred pounds in cloathing, at the price which the same cost the people of the state of New-York (the receipt of which money and cloathing, the Onondagoes do now acknowledge) and the people of the state of New-York shall annually pay to the Onondagoes and their posterity for ever, on the first day of June in every year, at Fort Schuyler aforesaid, five hundred dollars in silver; but if the Onondagoes, or their posterity, shall, at any time hereafter, elect, that the whole or any part of the said five hundred dollars, shall be paid in cloathing or provisions, and give six weeks previous notice thereof to the governor of the said state for the time being, then so much of the annual payment, shall for that time, be in cloathing or provisions, as the Onondagoes or their posterity shall elect, and at the price which the same shall cost the people of the state of New-York, at Fort Schuyler aforesaid.

6th. The people of the state of New-York may, in such manner as they shall deem proper, prevent any persons, except the Onondagoes, from residing or settling on the land so to be held by the Onondagoes and their posterity, for their own use and cultivation; and if any person shall, without the consent of the people of the state of New-York, come to reside or settle on the said lands, or on any other of the lands so ceded as aforesaid, the Onondagoes and their posterity shall forthwith give notice of such intrusions to the governor of the said state for the time being. And further, the Onondagoes and their posterity for ever shall, at the request of the governor of the said state, be aiding to the people of the state of New-York, in removing all such intruders, and in apprehending, not only such intruders, but also felons and other offenders, who may happen to be on the said ceded lands, to the end that such intruders, felons and other offenders, may be brought to justice.

In testimony whereof, as well the sachems, chiefs, warriors and others, of the said Onondagoes, in behalf of their tribe or nation, as the said governor and other commissioners, on behalf of the people of the state of New-York, have hereunto interchangeably set their hands, and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written.

"Duplicates of the preceding deed were signed, in "council, by the sachems, chiefs, warriors and gover- "nesses, of the Onondago nation, and by the com- "missioners, and exchanged by the parties, in the pre- "sence of many witnesses.

At a treaty held at Fort Schuyler, formerly called Fort Stanwix, in the state of New-York, by his excellency George Clinton, governor of the said state, and William Floyd, Ezra L'Hommedieu, Richard Varick, Samuel Jones, Egbert Benson and Peter Gansevoort, jun. (commissioners authorised for that purpose, by and on behalf of the people of the state of New-York) with the tribe or nation of Indians called the ONEIDAS;—it is, on the 22d day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, covenanted and concluded as follows:

1st. The Oneidas do cede and grant all their lands to the people of the state of New-York for ever.

2d. Of the said ceded lands, the following tract, to wit: Beginning at the Wood Creek, opposite to the mouth of Canada Creek, and where the line of property comes to the said Wood Creek, and runs thence southerly to the northwest corner of the tract to be granted to John Francis Perache; thence along the westerly bounds of the said tract to the southwest corner thereof; thence to the northwest corner of the tract granted to James Deane; thence along the westerly bounds thereof to the southwest corner of the last mentioned tract; thence due south until it intersects a due west line from the head of the Tianaderha or Unadilla river; thence from the said point of intersection, due west until the Deep Spring bears due north; thence due north to the Deep Spring; thence the nearest course to the Caneserage Creek, and thence along the said creek to the Oneida Lake and the Wood Creek, to the place of beginning, shall be reserved for the following several uses, that is to say, the lands lying northward of a line parallel to the southern line of the said reserved lands, and four miles distant from the said southern line, the Oneidas shall hold to themselves and their posterity for ever, for their own use and cultivation, but not to be sold, leased, or in any other manner alienated or disposed of to others.

The Oneidas may, from time to time, for ever, make leases of the lands between the said parallel lines (being the residue of the said reserved land) to such persons and on such rents reserved, as they shall deem proper; but no lease shall be for a longer time than *twenty-one* years from the making thereof; and no new lease shall be made until the former lease of the same lands shall have expired. The rents shall be to the use of the Oneidas and their posterity for ever; and the people of the state of New-York, shall, from time to time, make provision by law to compel the lessees to pay the rents, and in every other respect to enable the Oneidas and their posterity to have the full benefit of their right to make leases, and to prevent frauds on them respecting the same. And the Oneidas and their posterity for ever shall enjoy the free right of hunting in every part of the said ceded lands, and of fishing in all the waters of the same; and especially there shall for ever remain ungranted by the people of the state of New-York, one half mile square, at the distance of every six miles of the lands along the northern banks of the Oneida Lake; one half mile in breadth of the lands on each side of the Fish Creek, and a convenient piece of land at the Fishing Place on the Onondago river, about three miles from where it issues out of the Oneida Lake, and to remain, as well for the Oneidas and their posterity, as for the inhabitants of the said state, to land and encamp on. But notwithstanding any reservation to the Oneidas, the people of the state of New-York may erect public works and edifices as they shall think proper, at such place and places, at or near the confluence of the Wood Creek and the Oneida Lake as they shall elect, and may take and appropriate for such works or buildings, lands to the extent of one square mile at each place. And further, notwithstanding any reservations of lands to the Oneidas for their own use, the New-England Indians (now settled at Brotherton under the pastoral care of the rev. Sampson Occum) and their posterity for ever, and the Stockbridge Indians and their posterity for ever to enjoy their settlements on the lands heretofore given to them by the Oneidas, for that purpose, that is to say, a tract of two miles in breadth, and three miles in length, for the New-England Indians, and a tract of six miles square for the Stockbridge Indians.

3d. In consideration of the said cession and grant, the people of the state of New-York do at this treaty pay to the Oneidas two thousand dollars in money; two thousand dollars in cloathing and other goods, and one thousand dollars in provisions; and also five hundred dollars in money, to be applied towards building a grist-mill and saw-mill at their village (the receipt of which monies, cloathing, goods and provisions, the Oneidas do now acknowledge) and the people of the state of New-York shall annually pay to the Oneidas and their posterity for ever, on the first day of June in every year, at Fort Schuyler aforesaid, six hundred dollars in silver: But if the Oneidas or their posterity shall at any time hereafter elect that the whole or any part of the said six hundred dollars shall be paid in cloathing or provisions, and give six weeks previous notice thereof to the governor of the said state, for the time being, then so much of the annual payment shall for that time be in cloathing or provisions, as the Oneidas and their posterity shall elect, and at the price which the same shall cost the people of the state of New-York at Fort Schuyler aforesaid; and as a further consideration to the Oneidas, the people of the state of New-York shall grant to the said John Francis Perache a tract of land, beginning in the line of property, at a certain cedar tree, near the road leading to Oneida, and runs from the said cedar tree, southerly, along the line of property, two miles, thence westerly at right angles to the said line of property, two miles; thence northerly at right angles to the last course, two miles; and thence to the place of beginning, which the said John Francis Perache consented to accept from the Oneidas, in satisfaction of an injury done to him by one of their nation. And further, the lands intended by the Oneidas for John T. Kirkland and for George W. Kirkland, being now appropriated to the use of the Oneidas, the people of the state of New-York, shall, therefore, by a grant of other lands, make compensation to the said John T. Kirkland and George W. Kirkland. And further, that the people of the state of New-York shall, as a benevolence from the Oneidas to Peter Pennet, and in return for services rendered by him to their nation, grant to the said Peter Pennet, of the said ceded lands, lands lying to the northward of the Oneida Lake, a tract of ten miles square, whenever he shall elect the same.

4th. The people of the state of New-York may, in such manner as they shall deem proper, prevent any persons, except the Oneidas, from residing or settling on the lands so to be held by the Oneidas and their posterity for their own use and cultivation; and if any person shall, without the consent of the people of the state of New-York, come to reside or settle on the said lands or any other of the lands so ceded as aforesaid, except the lands whereof the Oneidas may make leases as aforesaid, the Oneidas and their posterity shall forthwith give notice of such intrusions, to the governor of the said state for the time being. And further, the Oneidas and their posterity for ever shall, at the request of the governor of the said state, be aiding to the people of the state of New-York, in removing all such intruders, and in apprehending not only such intruders, but also felons and other offenders who may happen to be on the said ceded lands, to the end that such intruders, felons and other offenders, may be brought to justice.

In testimony whereof, as well the sachems, chiefs, warriors and others, of the said Oneidas, in behalf of their tribe or nation, as the said governor and other commissioners of the people of the state of New-York, have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

WITNESSES PRESENT.

Before the execution hereof, the Oneidas in public council declared to the commissioners, that they had in return for his frequent good offices to them, given to John J. Bleecker, of the lands reserved for their own use, one mile square, adjoining to the lands of James Deane, and requested that the same might be granted and confirmed to him by the state.

"Duplicates of the preceding deed were signed in "council, by the sachems, chiefs, warriors and gover- "nesses, of the Oneida nation, and by the commissi- "oners, and exchanged by the parties in the presence "of many witnesses."

Meſſieurs GREEN,

A PUBLICATION having lately appeared in your paper, for the purpoſe of creating an opinion in the ſtate, that the conduct of the *friends* of doctor M'Henry and doctor Coulter, at the late election of delegates to the general aſſembly, for the town of Baltimore, was *diſorderly* and *illegal*, it may be neceſſary for the information of thoſe who live *at a diſtance*, to ſtate the following facts, which, in due time will be *ſworn to* by men of unqueſtionable honour and veracity.

1ſt. One of the candidates, *(a lawyer)* on the Saturday preceding the election, appeared at that part of Baltimore-town called Fell's-point, in the ſhabby *tarral* dreſs of a *ſailor*, and in that dreſs went from place to place drinking *grog* with ſuch ſailors as he could collect, and playing the *ſcaramouch* to engage the honeſt tars to parade on Monday morning in his and Mr. Chaſe's favour.

2d. That early on Monday morning, the firſt day of the election, Mr. Chaſe went to the point—that a party of ſailors and others, the friends of Mr. Chaſe and Mr. M'Mechen, marched from the point to the place of election with a flag—a liberty-cap and a repreſentation of a pilot-boat, and ſtationed themſelves directly before the entrance to the huſtings, and there remained the whole day—that the flag was ſupported by a man, who is an *alien*, not entitled to interfere in in any degree in the elections of this ſtate.

3d. That on Tueſday morning, the ſecond day of the election, the friends of Mr. Chaſe and Mr. M'Mechen, took poſſeſſion of the place of election before day-light, and unjuſtifiably tore down, and to their will and pleaſure altered the conſtruction of the huſtings, which had been with great care and attention made under the ſpecial direction of the judges of the election—that they inſultingly erected, not merely in view of the judges, but upon the very huſtings, a flag with an inſcription implying a cenſure upon their opponents—that immediately before the opening of the poll on this day, *two caſes of gin* were diſtributed among the friends of Mr. Chaſe and Mr. M'Mechen, while at the huſtings, by *three* of their active partiſans—one of whom reſides in the county, and was not permitted to vote at the town election—another was with the enemies of America during the late revolution—and the other for his political principles and deportment, was decorated in Virginia with a motley dreſs of *tar and feathers*—that the party, who had gained the poſſeſſion of the place of election, and among whom the gin had been dealt out, conſiſted of real voters—of men who had before voted—of men who lived in the precincts—of ſervants and of negroes—that this party manifeſted a fixed reſolution to retain the excluſive poſſeſſion of the ground, by refuſing to open or form an avenue that would give to all indiſcriminately a free acceſs to the huſtings, and by preventing individuals of the other party from paſſing by them to vote—that doctor M'Henry himſelf, with very great difficulty, paſſed through them to get upon the huſtings—that when he had gained his ſtation upon the huſtings, he made a formal complaint to the judges of the election, of the diſorderly proceedings of the morning—that no friend of the doctors was permitted to vote, as it then evidently appeared to every ſpectator, and as it now appears from the ſtate of the polls—that the friends of the doctors, perceiving that the friends of the lawyers would not form an avenue that would admit *all promiſcuouſly* to the polls, preſſed forward to give their votes, and being the moſt numerous, gained poſſeſſion of the ground—that as ſoon as they had thus gained the poſſeſſion, they ſhewed no diſpoſition to retain it in excluſion of the other party, but on the contrary, immediately formed a lane which afforded *to all without diſtinction*, a free acceſs to the huſtings, as appears by the ſtate of the polls.

4th. That on Wedneſday morning Mr. Chaſe did not attend at the *opening of the poll*, but was buſily employed with his partiſans in collecting all his friends of *every deſcription*—that one of the books, in which the votes were entered, was not on that morning brought to the huſtings until 41 minutes after the appointed time—that the doctors complained to the judges of the injury they ſuſtained by the detention of the book, and when the commiſſioner appeared with it, they in due form entered their exception to his conduct—that this ſame commiſſioner is the only judge who has not ſigned the return, certifying that doctor M'Henry and doctor Coulter were duly and fairly elected—that between 10 and 11 o'clock on the ſame day, Mr. Chaſe, at the head of about 500 men, of whom about 110 were *real* voters, marched in view of the huſtings, and with a ſolemnity that excited a general ſmile, ſent a letter to the judges, demanding for his friends a free acceſs to the huſtings, upon which the meſſenger was told that there was no kind of diſpoſition to moleſt or interrupt them in voting, and immediately there was a general recommendation of peace to all parties—that before Mr. Chaſe had appeared at the head of this body of men, Mr. Robert Smith perceiving his object, and apprehending that he was endeavouring to lay a ground upon which a proteſt might be founded, communicated his ſuſpicions to the friends of M'Henry and Coulter, and at the ſame time aſſured them that the election would, beyond a doubt, terminate in their favour—that Mr. Chaſe had abundant reaſon to believe it, and was, therefore, with great *cunning*, putting in practice every expedient to create objections to the legality of the proceedings—that he was then coming at the head of a large body of men, and probably flattering himſelf with the expectation that ſomething illegal would enſue at the meeting of two ſuch large oppoſite parties—that he (Mr. Smith) therefore recommended it to them to give to the friends of Mr. Chaſe and Mr. M'Mechen, a free uninterrupted paſſage to the huſtings, that they might not have the ſlighteſt pretext to complain—that, accordingly, the friends of the lawyers had almoſt the entire poſſeſſion of the place of election the principal part of that day—that after this party of the lawyers had voted, the votes began to pour in, in great abundance, in favour of M'Henry and Coulter; upon which, Mr. Chaſe, in a paſſion, peeviſhly called out "that his friends could not get up to vote."—He was deſired by doctor M'Henry to reduce his complaint to writing; as ſoon as it was done and delivered to the judges, doctor M'Henry addreſſed the people, and expreſſed his acknowledgments to his friends for the order and decorum with which they conducted themſelves, and pointedly demanded, if any *one* friend of the lawyers was prevented from voting, as Mr. Chaſe had complained, that he would mention it.—No anſwer being made, the election proceeded.

5th. That the ſailors, who came to the polls on Monday, as the friends of the doctors, expected to vote under an act of aſſembly, that declares all *regiſtered* ſeamen, *citizens* of this ſtate—their votes were not received—they attended every day afterwards in expectation of being *naturalized*, and thus privileged to vote—they at no time during the whole election, *in any manner* attempted to moleſt any perſon, or *in any degree* to diſturb the election; but, on the contrary, conducted themſelves with a decency and ſobriety, that does them and their captains the higheſt honour.

6th. That 110 merchants, mechanics and others, naturalized under the act of aſſembly of this ſtate, offered to vote for M'Henry and Coulter, and a *majority* of the judges refuſed to extend their votes.

7th. That there were no threats of *violence* upon the huſtings, but in one inſtance, when one of the candidates (a lawyer) haſtily called a gentleman a *fool*.

8th. That there were *ſeven* judges of the election—*five* avowedly the friends of the lawyers—*two* avowedly the friends of the doctors—that they all (one excepted) have ſigned the return, certifying that doctor M'Henry and doctor Coulter were duly and fairly elected—that all, who ſigned the return, have repeatedly declared that they did not obſerve any thing that was diſorderly or illegal, in the conducting of the election—that thoſe of the judges (the lawyer's friends) who had the people more immediately under their view, are willing to ſwear, that they never ſaw a conteſted election conducted with more peace, order and decorum.

9th. That to the laſt moment, the friends to both parties came peaceably and promiſcuouſly to the polls and voted—that Mr. Chaſe himſelf, on the evening of the laſt day, told the judges that it was not neceſſary to keep the poll open any longer, and deſired them to fix a minute beyond which the election would not be continued—and that the poll was accordingly cloſed about ſeven o'clock, with the conſent of *all* the candidates.

The above ſtate of facts is *cautiouſly* and *deliberately* made by a man, who is confident that they will not be contradicted by any perſon of *character*, and who, ſhould they be contradicted, can, and when neceſſary will, uncontrovertibly eſtabliſh them by the concurrent teſtimony of a majority of the moſt reſpectable citizens of Baltimore-town.

A BALTIMOREAN.

October 23, 1788.

St. Mary's county, October 13, 1788.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A HOUSE and LOT in Hamburgh, on Wiccomico river; it is an elegant ſtand for a ſtore, as the inſpection is held there—there is a good landing. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe or rent may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at ſaid houſe.

WILLIAM M'KEVER.

Annapolis, October 27, 1788.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of JOHN CAMPBELL, late of this city, deceaſed, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tueſday, the 11th of November next, on the premiſes,

A LOT of GROUND, containing one acre, near the river Severn, with the improvements thereon. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

FRANCES CAMPBELL, Executrix.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to releaſe him from Montgomery county gaol, for debts which he is unable to pay.

HENRY WATSON.

October 28, 1788.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from truſting or dealing with MONIKEY MOSS, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts ſhe may contract from the date hereof.

JAMES MOSS.

October 29, 1788.

DRIFTED laſt night from the ſubſcriber's landing, in a creek, between Long point, which forms the Mouth of South-river, on the Annapolis ſide, and the mouth of Fiſhing Creek, a new BATTEAU, about 25 feet long, ſquare ſtemmed, and wants about two or three feet of plank to finiſh her ſealing, ſhe rows with four oars, but there are not pins fixed for more than two. Any perſon taking up the ſaid batteau and ſecuring her, and giving notice to Mr. George Mann, at Annapolis, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their trouble, or any perſon bringing her home, ſhall be allowed for that extraordinary trouble.

RALPH FORSTER, at the plantation of the late William Thomas, Eſq; about five miles from Annapolis.

Charles county, October 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, late inſpector at Chickamuxon warehouſe, intends to apply, by petition, to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, praying relief from the damages he has ſuſtained by the loſs of tobacco from the ſaid warehouſe, and other places near the ſaid warehouſe, at which, tobacco during the war, and while he was inſpector, was directed to be lodged, which tobacco was ſtolen or deſtroyed by means that the ſubſcriber could not prevent.

SAMUEL LUCKETT.

October 20, 1788.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE ſubſcriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-houſe, full of tobacco, conſumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of Auguſt laſt, he had ſeven ſtacks of wheat and rye deſtroyed in the ſame manner, and an attempt at the ſame time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-houſe with three hogſheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation uteniſils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforeſaid tobacco-houſe was burnt, Notley Young, Eſquire, for whom the ſubſcriber is manager, loſt a tobacco-houſe by fire. The ſubſcriber is fully convinced that theſe misfortunes were not occaſioned by accident, but that ſome depraved and hardened wretch has ſecretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commiſſion of thoſe enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, ſo that they be brought to condign puniſhment.

NATHAN SOPER.

October 21, 1788.

APPLICATION will be made to the next county court, for Saint Mary's, for a commiſſion to mark and bound that part of Trent Neck and Greenfield's Diſcovery, now in the ſubſcriber's poſſeſſion, and alſo the boundaries of thoſe tracts of land, which were included in Trent Neck by patent of confirmation.

SUSANNA TRUMAN HAWKINS.

October 14, 1788.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday the 4th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PLANTATION whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, near Snowden's iron-works, in Anne-Arundel county, with all the ſtock and uteniſils thereon, containing two hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a very good meadow, likewiſe a complete mill-ſeat, with two very good mills, a griſt and ſaw-mill. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale. For further particulars inquire of

RICHARD JONES.

September 1, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers mean to petition the next general aſſembly to make good a title to one thouſand acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, given by the ſtate of Maryland to their reſpective wives.

THOMAS H. HANSON,
HORATIO BELT.

Sept. 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtry of Saint Peter's pariſh in Talbot county, intend to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to confirm the title of three acres of land, whereon the church ſtands, to the ſaid veſtry and their ſucceſſors for ever.

JOSEPH MARTIN, Regiſter.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ſhip WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for ſale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for

CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general aſſortment of merchandize ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon.

Annapolis, Cornhill-ſtreet, October 1, 1788.

BERIAH MAYBURY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he ſtill continues to keep private entertainment for gentlemen travellers and others, where yearly and temporary boarders and lodgers may be liberally accommodated, with care and attendance. He alſo ſtables horſes, keeps corn, oats, hay and fodder.

September 24, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends petitioning the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for a charter for a fair to be held at Warwick, in Cecil county.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

September 9, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly after this notice has been publiſhed eight weeks, to paſs a law in order to remedy a defect in a deed of conveyance from Elizabeth Nally to Barton Brawner, Mary Brawner and William Brawner.

JOHN CORNISH BRAWNER,
ſon and heir at law to Henry Brawner.

SAMUEL HUTTON,
COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the public, and his old cuſtomers, that he has ſupplied himſelf with a parcel of valuable timber of the beſt quality, and materials, for the carriage making buſineſs in all its various branches, and moſt approved faſhions. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, will be kindly received and punctually attended to, in Corn-hill-ſtreet, Annapolis.

September 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs a law to eſtabliſh the general court for the eaſtern ſhore of this ſtate at the town of Talbot, in Talbot county, and to repeal ſo much of the act of February, 1777, as orders the ſaid eaſtern ſhore court to be held at Talbot court-houſe until a town ſhall be laid out at Dover, and a court-houſe and priſon there erected, after which the ſaid court for the eaſtern ſhore ſhall be for ever held at Dover.

September 2, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtry of Saint Margaret's, Weſtminſter pariſh, intend to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland for a law to empower them to apply the rents ariſing from the glebes of the ſaid pariſh towards payment of a debt due from the ſaid pariſh to the reverend William Hanna, late of the ſaid pariſh, deceaſed. 8w

Signed, per order,
BENJAMIN FISH, Regiſter.

Auguſt 25, 1788.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 20th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, belonging to Francis Lewis Taney, being in Saint Mary's county, on the weſtern ſhore of Patuxent river, together with another tract adjoining, (alſo ſome negroes,) the whole contains between 9 hundred and a thouſand acres and is part of DELABROOKE MANOR, except about ninety acres of the Reſerve; there is on the ſaid land, a good dwelling houſe, barn, and ſeveral other convenient houſes, ſituated on the river, and certainly is equal to any for fiſhing and water-fowling; it is fertile, well timbered, and produces remarkably kind; near half the land is in woods, and abounds in good water and fruit-trees of excellent ſorts, beſides apple and peach orchards; this ſeat would afford many good meadows with very little expence and trouble; the whole is in good repair, and rented for the next year enſuing.—Such as are inclined to purchaſe may obſerve, that one fourth of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the day of ſale, and the balance thereof on bond with approved ſecurity, payable in three payments, one third on the twentieth day of November, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine, one third that day twelve months, and the balance on the twentieth of November, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-one.—Whoever purchaſes the ſaid land ſhall have immediate poſſeſſion given, with the advantages and profits ariſing from the next year's rent.—The ſale will begin at one o'clock.—Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe by private contract may apply to

RAPHAEL TANEY, Attorney
for FRANCIS LEWIS TANEY.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the ſtate, as well as other individuals, are often in want of ſome kind of certificates, and at a loſs where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of caſh for them, are likewiſe at a loſs for a market, for want of ſome particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reaſonable terms.

The ſubſcriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their paſſing value, has induced him to offer his ſervice to provide, and inform thoſe that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will ſupply them with certificates, or caſh, at a ſhort notice, on reaſonable terms, on paying a moderate commiſſion. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treaſury, that live at a conſiderable diſtance, many of whom wiſh to make payments as they provide money for that purpoſe, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a ſmall payment; thoſe who are thus ſituated that wiſh to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furniſhed with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were preſent, by their

Humble ſervant,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon thoſe who have accounts with them, for the ſame, whoſe receipt ſhall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; thoſe who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a perſon at their late ſtore on the Dock, or at the treaſury-office, ready to receive.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Charles county, September 12, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber (a ſecurity for SAMUEL LUCKET, late inſpector of Chickamuxon warehouſe, and ſince an inſolvent debtor,) intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, for an act authoriſing him to ſell, and apply to his own uſe, two hogſheads of tobacco in ſaid warehouſe, inſpected ſome time in the year 1785, and not as yet called for, to contribute, in ſome degree, to his relief from that heavy expence which he has been at in conſequence of his ſuretyſhip.

BEN. BENSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly, for the removal of PILES WAREHOUSE, on Piles creek, in Charles county, from where it now ſtands to Wood Land point, on ſaid creek. Application will alſo be made to the next general aſſembly, by the ſufferers, to be reimburſed their loſs on eighty-two hogſheads of tobacco, damaged in ſaid Piles warehouſe by the freſh and tide on the 24th of July laſt.

Notice is likewiſe hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly, for the removal of CEDAR POINT WAREHOUSE, in Charles county, from where it now ſtands to a place of ſafety. Application will alſo be made to the next general aſſembly, by the ſufferers, to be reimburſed their loſs on eighty hogſheads, or more, of tobacco damaged in the ſaid Cedar Point warehouſe, and waſhed out of the ſame by the tide on the 24th day of July laſt.

PROPOSALS,
For Printing by Subſcription,
BY
ISAAC COLLINS,
IN TRENTON,
THE
HOLY BIBLE,
CONTAINING
The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;
WITH THE
Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.
CONDITIONS.

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and alſo the Scripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spaniſh dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joſeph Cruikſhank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townſend and Patton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions--and that the ſeveral printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt been, and ſtill is, printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

Cecil county gaol, September 18, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the honourable the general aſſembly at November ſeſſion, that a law may paſs for liberating him from confinement, for debts which he is not able to pay.

ISAAC REYNOLDS.

September 10, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the juſtices of Dorcheſter county intend to preſer a petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to make the road which leads from Talbot-town to Akers's ferry a public road.

Charles county, October 6, 1788.

NEGROES,
And OTHER PROPERTY,
For SALE, on CREDIT,

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday the ſecond day of December next, at Benfield, the place of his preſent reſidence,

SUNDRY DRAUGHT HORSES, COWS and CALVES, and young HOGS, together with the crop of INDIAN CORN and FODDER made on ſaid plantation. Alſo, to be SOLD, at Cauſin-Manor, on Friday the 2d day of January next, ſundry LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. Two years credit will be given for payment of the NEGROES, and ſix months credit for the OTHER PROPERTY. Bond, with approved ſecurity, and intereſt from the day of ſale, will be required. In caſe either of the ſales ſhould be prevented by wet weather, it is to be held on the next fair day.

6w G. B. CAUSIN.

October 8, 1788.

FOR SALE,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, agreeably to the laſt will and teſtament of Doctor NICHOLAS BERRY, late of Montgomery county, deceaſed, to diſcharge his juſt debts, on Monday the firſt of December, if fair, if not the next fair day, for READY MONEY, on the premiſes,

ABOUT 200 acres of LAND, or perhaps more, of that well known TRACT of LAND, called CHARLES and BENJAMIN, lying near Rock creek, in Montgomery county—ſeven miles from the court-houſe, eighteen from George-town, and about the ſame diſtance from Bladenſburg. This land is equal, if not ſuperior, to any land in the ſame county, for tobacco, Indian corn and ſmall grain; there are 20 or 30 acres cleared, and under good fence, and with a little expence may clear a valuable meadow of about 10 or 15 acres; the uncleared land is exceeding well timbered and lies level, is capable of any improvement. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid land, may view it, and will be ſhewn it, by the ſubſcriber, who lives on the plantation.

ELEANOR BERRY, Executrix.

N. B. All perſons having claims againſt the above eſtate are earneſtly requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, on that day, for final ſettlement, as the ſubſcriber will not hold herſelf liable to any future charges that may come againſt the above eſtate. Thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, or elſe legal meaſures will be taken without reſpect to perſons. E. B.

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about ſix feet high, ſlender made, with large and long arms, he has loſt one of his fore teeth, and has ſeveral remarkable ſcars on his face and neck, occaſioned by being ſeverely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him ſome time ago, one of theſe ſcars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek acroſs his neck, and two others acroſs the back part of his neck, which have left marks reſembling thoſe frequently ſeen on Africans; he had on and took with him an oſnabrig coat and overalls, London brown ſuperfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two ſtriped jackets, a pair of yellow laſting breeches, white and brown thread ſtockings, white and brown linen ſhirts, new ſhoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the ſaid ſlave to me at this place, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatever.

J. H. STONE.

Auguſt 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs an act to aid certain defects in the conveyance of the northernmoſt moiety of a tract of land in Cæcil county, called MORRIS's NECK.

WILLIAM M. TENNENT,
FRANCIS BAKER.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying on Little Choptank river, in Dorcheſter county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never diſcharged, and who ſince died inſolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly for an act to paſs, confirming my title to the ſaid tract of land.

ROBERT WILSON.

Calvert county, September 5, 1788.

THE veſtry and pariſhioners of All Saints pariſh, intend to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to aſſeſs the pews of the church for the maintenance of a miniſter. 8 w

Signed, per order,
SAMUEL MEAD, Regiſter.

ANNAPOLIS:
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